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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 21.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 385.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 3.		No. 3. No. 1.
p. m. a. m.		p. m. a. m.
12 30	Muskegon,	3 17
11 47	Ferrysburg,	2 50
8 23	Grand Haven,	2 54
7 57	Pigeon,	6 53
7 30	Holland,	3 35
7 12	Fillmore,	4 13
6 25	Allegan,	5 00

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l. Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalama-
zoo Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c. &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and
Notary Public; River street.

MC BRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon and Van Patten's bank
Eighty street.

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Col-
lecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth
street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Br-
kman cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and of-
fice on Eighth street, opposite Van Itallie's
Shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-
sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Patent Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a
full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-
ness.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps,
Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office
and barn on Market street. Everything first-
class.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;
Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th
street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA J. & C. Wagon and Blacksmith
Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repair-
ing done. Eighth Street a few doors west of River.

Meat Markets.

BOONE C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-17

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and
vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,
and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper
and twine; 8th street.

Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Agricultural Implements; commission agent
for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of
Flouring Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour
Mills,) near foot of 8th street.

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the
Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of build-
ing material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor-
ner 10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance
Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-
lections made in Holland and vicinity.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer,
and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug
Store, 8th street.

VAN SCHULVEN, G., Justice of the Peace,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,
Van Landegend's Block.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite
S. W. cor. Public Square.

ASH & PALMER, Surgeons, Physicians and
Accoucheurs. Office at his residence, Over-
ysel, Mich.

LEDEBOER, B. Physician and Surgeon: Office
corner Eleventh and River street opposite
public square.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon;
office at residence, on Eighth street, near Chl.
& M. L. S. R. crossing.

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and
Accoucheur. Office, Van Patten's Drug Store,
Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at the
First Ward Drug Store, 5th Street.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P. the leading Photographer. Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in
Harness, Trunks, Saddles, and Whips;
Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers,
and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Mar-
ket and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND CITY LODGE, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

W. BLOK, N. G.

G. A. KONING, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, July
2, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

C. B. WYNNE Sec'y.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physi-
cians, or how much medicine you have
tried, it is now an established fact that
German Syrup is the only remedy which
has given complete satisfaction in severe
cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there
are yet thousands of persons who are pre-
disposed to Throat and Lung Affections,
Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Se-
vere Colds settled on the Breast, Pneu-
monia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have
no personal knowledge of Boschee's Ger-
man Syrup. To such we would say that
50,000 dozen were sold last year without
one complaint. Consumptives try just one
bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by
all Druggists in America.

Facts that we Know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough,
cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption,
loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any
affection of the throat or lungs, we know
that *Dr. King's New Discovery* will give
you immediate relief. We know of hun-
dreds of cases, it has completely cured,
and that where all other medicines had
failed. No other remedy can show one
half as many permanent cures. Now to
give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's
New Discovery will cure you of Asthma,
Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption,
severe Coughs, and Colds, Hoarseness, or
any Throat or Lung disease, if you will
call at Heber Walsh's Drug Store, Hol-
land, Michigan, you can get a trial bottle
for ten cents, or a regular size bottle for
\$1.00.

The Pessink Bros. have opened up their
Ice Cream business, and are now ready to
furnish parties, societies, or anybody, Ice
Cream which cannot be beat by measure
or dish.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having
settled in the city of Grand Rapids, offers
his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Ac-
coucheur to the public at large, and
whereas he pays particular attention to
chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has
concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the
City of Holland, on Saturday of each week,
where he can be consulted during the day.

L. E. BEST, M. D.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 25 1878.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter,
Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all
kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is
guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in
every case or money refunded. Price 25
cents per box. For Sale by Heber Walsh
Holland, Michigan.

I wish to inform my patients and friends
generally, that until further notice I will
keep my office at the Drug Store of Dr.
R. A. Schouten, where orders for my ser-
vices can be left, or at my residence on
Eighth street, near Chicago Railroad
crossing.

Respectfully,
F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

ALL kinds of Shingles for sale at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

THE BIBLE AND MODERN CIVIL- IZATION.

Baccalaureate Sermon at Hope College,
June 22nd, 1879.

BY REV. G. HENRY MANDEVILLE, D. D.,
PRESIDENT OF HOPE COLLEGE.

Eccles. VII: 10.—"Say not thou, what is the
cause that the former days were better than these?
for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

Human nature has the same qualities and
makes the same manifestations through all
generations and among all peoples. There
were in the days of Solomon querulous
persons who were utterly dissatisfied with
the present, and to whom the past court-
esied with excellence. There have been
persons of like spirit ever since; there are
to-day. They wrap themselves in a pall.
They gather about them an atmosphere of
gloom—dense, and drear and desolate as
an ocean-fog. The train of humanity, in
their estimation, is rushing on its reckless
course to ruin. The State is hastening to
anarchy with its lawlessness, or to despot-
ism with its iron cruelty. Society is rank
with corruption, or demoralized with gay-
ety and frivolousness. Business is honey-
combed with fraud and dishonesty. The
press groans with pestilential literature.
The Church is enslaved to the world, and
losing its power to mould it for Christ.
All things, in short, portend disorder and
disaster, because they do not move in their
grooves. They point to the past and cry:
"There are no merchants, no orators, no
statesmen, no preachers, like those whose
places shall know them no more: Oh! for
the golden days, that are gone." They
look only on the dark side of the picture
that is, and only on the bright side of the
picture that was. Hence their cry: "What is
the cause that the former days were better
than these?"

But Solomon says, no, no; "thou dost not
enquire wisely concerning this. It is not
wise to-day. For the question assumes as
fact, something that has no existence in
truth. Rather the truth is, that the present
is the age of gold; that these are the days
of palm. The civilization of to-day is im-
measurably in advance of any other period
in the history of our race.

Suppose the Supreme Arbitrator of human
destinies had given you your choice, and
had said to you: in what portion of the
earth-period will you have your existence
for time? Would you, up to the present
day, have chosen any other than that in
which you do live? Would you have
chosen the days in which old Egypt wielded
her power, flourished in her greatness
and semi-barbaric splendor? Or the days
in which ancient Greece threw a halo of
beauty and grandeur around social life and
into the realm of philosophic thought and
artistic culture? When Socrates spoke
and Plato wrote, and Plinius wrought his
wonders of sculpture, and Demosthenes
thundered his majestic orations against ty-
ranny? Or the days in which the domin-
ions of pagan Rome and the power of her
arms girdled the globe? When Cicero de-
clained with resistless eloquence and pen-
ned, with the calm dignity of a sage, his
wonderful treatises on philosophy and mor-
als, on life and immortality; and when
Caesar swayed his sceptre over prostrate
nations? Or would you have chosen the
days in which Judaism effloresced into
Christianity, when the Son of God walked
in human flesh upon earth, and his apostles
went flaming through the lands, as angels
of light, with the message of grace and
love—the glad tidings of salvation for a
lost world? Or would you have chosen
the days in which the Reformation burst
the cements in which truth had been en-
tombled for a 1000 years, and "scattered
the moral midnight of centuries"? When
Luther, Melancthon, Zwinglius, Calvin
and a host of noble comrades waged "glor-
ious war" with Ecclesiasticism? When,
drawing from its rusty scabbard the sword
of the Scriptures, which is the word of
God, they with its flash awoke reason and
conscience from the sleep of death, and
with its keen edge sundered the cords of
spiritual despotism? Or the days in which
our fathers proclaimed American Inde-
pendence, decreed American nationality,
and fought for seven long and bloody
years in support of their purpose? These
are the grandest representative periods in
the world's history. As I scan the pages
of the past and learn the civil and social,
the intellectual, moral and religious con-
dition of the people. I can see no period
in which it would be more desirable to
have lived than the present. There has
been a grand advance along the entire line
of humanity. The wave of progress has,
indeed, been somewhat like the wave of
the sea in a rising tide, which, as it comes
sweeping on, meets with a barrier and is
driven back; again returns and is again
beaten back; yet, with each return, rises
higher and higher, till its flood sweeps
over the bank. We are borne at this day
on the highest tide reached hitherto. The
stately ship of humanity, in which we are
embarked, rolls with the swelling billows,
tosses somewhat hither and thither, yet is
she nearer the port to-day than ever before.
The skies may be no clearer. The waters
may be no smoother. The winds may be
no calmer. But she sails more steadily
and swiftly to her ideal haven.

In illustration I may not tax your pa-
tience with details—only refresh your
memories by brief and rapid reference.
Glance at the material comforts of living;
with machines to plough and sow our
fields and reap our harvests; to spin and
sew and knit and weave our cotton and
flax and wool and silk; to make our shoes
and needles and watches, and almost every
article of use; with railroads and steam-
boats in which to travel, and telegraphs
with which to communicate, so that friend-
ship may indulge in fellowship, and busi-
ness and commerce may bring to our

hearths and homes the comforts and luxu-
ries of every land and clime.
Glance into social life. You do not, by
any means, look upon a picture of perfect
purity and peace; but never was the average
of social comfort and excellence as high
as now; never did society so struggle to
throw off its excrescences, and clothe itself
in the white garments of truth and sobri-
ety—of honor and purity.

Glance at civil government in its rela-
tion to civil and religious liberty. Never
in the world's history have the respective
rights of the governing, and the governed
been more carefully studied, more thor-
oughly understood, as wisely adjusted,
better guarded. What a contrast between
to-day, and even 100 years ago! Then
scarcely a nation that recognized in its po-
litical creed the terms—civil and religious
freedom; now scarcely one in nominal
Christendom that does not feel the thrill
through all its institutions; and some owe
their very existence to its presence and
power.

Glance at the means for aesthetic and in-
tellectual culture. Never, never were
multiplied so abundantly public and pri-
vate schools; schools of science and schools
of art; colleges and seminaries; all the ap-
pliances for ripest scholarship and highest
refinement; for the development of all
that is best, purest, noblest in mind.

Glance at philanthropy. Where or when
will you find so many institutions, public
and private, for relief of human wretched-
ness; for breaking the yoke from the neck
of the enslaved and the oppressed; for in-
structing the ignorant; for helping the un-
fortunate; for elevating the degraded; for
reclaiming the vicious; for Christianizing
the people.
Glance at the realm of morals. With
all that pains the heart in the sights of im-
morality that strike the vision, it is still
true that the moral average of nominally
Christian lands never was so high as to-
day. Let any person read such books as
"the history of the English people," or
Guizot's history of civilization, and his
doubts will soon give place to conviction.
Glance at the religious world. Division
still among the disciples of the living God!
Yes, alas! yes; but when was there so
little antagonism, so much agreement! Still
multitudes upon multitudes in the
valley of vision unreached and unsaved?
Yes, alas! yes; but when were so much
energy and means, so much zeal and sacri-
fice expended for their salvation, in our
land, among the islands of the sea, and
unto the ends of the earth! Still formalism,
worldliness, pride and even hypocrisy in
the sacred courts! Yes, alas! alas! yes,
yet I verily believe never were better men
and women, or more of them in the
Church of Christ, than to-day. Never was
Christianity more clearly recognized as broader,
larger, grander than any Church or than all
Churches and the Word of God as more
comprehensive and glorious than any
system of theology, Arminian or Calvinis-
tic, Wesleyan or Augustinian. Never
was Christianity as mighty a factor in the
problem of human civilization, as influen-
tial an element in human life as at this
very day.

"It is now the English language, satur-
ated with the ideas, gathering up into
itself the best thoughts of all the ages,
that is the great agent of christian civiliza-
tion through the world; at this moment
affecting the destinies and moulding the
character of half the human race."—
Clarke.

Compare England with Portugal; Holland
with Spain; Germany with France; the
Waldenses in their Alpine homes with
other portions and peoples of Italy. One
glance is enough. Compare Christian
lands, even including those through which
the Catholic and the Greek churches are
predominant with Mohammedan lands; or
with heathen lands. One glance is enough.
You may trace various streams of influ-
ence; but when you come to the last
analysis, you find the Word of God as the
secret spring, whence flow all the streams
that bless and beautify. Let me quote a
few testimonials from men whose voice
will be recognized as authoritative:

Guizot in his "History of Civilization"
says: "who but will acknowledge that
Christianity has been one of the best pro-
moters of civilization? And wherefore?
Because it has changed the interior condi-
tions of man; his opinions, his sentiments,
because it has regenerated his moral, his
intellectual character. Her influence upon
modern civilization has been so powerful,
more powerful, perhaps, than its most violent
adversaries, or its most zealous de-
fenders have supposed."

Rev. Robert Bickersteth says: for the
Bible, "we challenge the glory of having
been the grand instrument to emancipate
the intellect, and to prove such a hallow-
ing influence over all the faculties of the
human mind, that genius, in every depart-
ment, may be literally compelled to come
and lay her trophies at the feet of Revela-
tion, and confess that the brilliant achieve-
ments of modern science, and the imper-
ishable monuments of literature, and the
freedom of thought which hath ministered
essentially to intellectual dignity and in-
dependence; each and all of these things
combined constitute a tie of irrevocable
obligation to the Bible."

Another says: "the Bible is the seed plant
of all real progress. The spirit of Chris-
tianity moulded the life of the nations and
the politics of the world, impregnated the
whole soil of society with its principles, and
created a civilization truly and predomi-
nantly Christian."

Archdeacon Hare says: "much has
been written of late years about the spiri-
tual genius of modern times, as contrasted
with the predominance of the animal and
sensual life in the classical nations of
antiquity. But when the source of this dif-
ference has been sought after, the seekers
have gone very far astray. * * *
The praise is not of man, but of God. It
is only by this light that we see light. If
we are at all better than these first men,
who were of the earth, earthy, it is be-
cause the second man was the Lord from
Heaven."

Theodore Parker, with all his disbelief
in divine inspiration of Holy Scriptures
grandly says: "the sun never sets on its
gleaming page. It goes equally to the
cottage of the plain man, and the palace
of the king. It is woven into the litera-
ture, and colors of the talk of the street.
The bark of the merchant can not sail the
sea without it. No ship of war goes to
the conflict, but the Bible is there. It en-
ters men's closets; mingles in all the grief
and cheerfulness of life. The aching head
finds a softer pillow when the Bible lies
underneath. It blesses us when we are
born; gives names to half Christendom;
rejoices with us, has sympathy for our
mourning, tempers our grief to finer issues.
It is the better part of our sermons. It
lifts man above himself. The timid man,
awaking from this dream of life, looks
through the glass of scriptures, and his
eye grows bright. He does not fear to
stand alone to tread the way unknown and
distant to take the death angel by the hand,
and bid farewell to wife and babes at
home. Men rest on this their dearest
hope. It tells them of God and His
blessed Son, of earthly duties, and of
heavenly rest."

An eminent writer on civil government
has declared "John Calvin to be the
founder of the American Republic;" be-
cause he first developed "the rights of
opinion and freedom of conscience."

Hume, with all his infidelity, confessed
that England was indebted to these men of
the Reformation for all her liberty in her
constitution.
Lord Macaulay, in his own eloquent way,
writes: "were first proclaimed those
mighty principles which have since
worked their way into the depths of the
American forest, have ruined Greece from
the slavery of 2,000 years, and from one
end of Europe to the other have kindled
an unquenchable fire in the hearts of the
oppressed."

We might continue to quote by the hour
from friends and enemies of scripture tes-
timonies to its priceless value and mighty
influence in moulding life in the indi-
vidual and society.

All history is a corroboration. Go back
to ante-christian times. You find in that
little country on the shores of the Medi-
terranean a peculiar, unique type of life,
to which in the entire outside world there
was no parallel. Why? chiefly because to
them were committed "the lively oracles"
of God, which were the inspiration of
their life.

During the early centuries of the
Christian era those nations, to whom came
the word of God with its influence and in-
stitutions, were quickened to new vigor
and a higher, nobler, better life. Then
just as they were ready to reap the ripen-
ing harvest, came the long period of in-
activity, emphatically called the dark ag e,
say from 6th to 16th centuries. The
world made little or no progress. There
was social, intellectual and moral stagna-
tion, because the true light from Heaven
was not permitted to illumine the darkness.
Only an occasional glimmer could be dis-
cerned as it flickered through some crevice
in monastery or cathedral; just enough to
let it be known, that, though a bushel
(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A VERY serious railroad accident occurred a few days ago on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, near Buffalo, N. Y. A funeral car attached to the regular express, train jumped the track, and, after dragging along a short distance, turned on its side and was wrecked from the train. The other cars, held to the track. The coupling broke. The special coach left the track at the side toward the lake, and the body of the car, wrenching away from the trucks, landed almost bottom up. The car was badly wrecked. Of the eleven passengers, not one escaped uninjured, and two or three of them were so badly wounded as to render it doubtful if they will recover.

WEBER, the piano manufacturer, is dead. The schooner Cummings, arriving in New York from Paris, reports the loss of the Captain and two seamen from yellow fever.

THE annual boat-race between the Harvard and Yale crews, for the college championship, resulted in an easy victory for Harvard.

THE Havana steamship City of New York, and the iron bark Helen, of Dundee, collided on the night of the 28th ult., off Abasco, light, on the New Jersey coast. The Helen was so injured that she sank almost instantly, and her Captain and four of the crew were lost. The City of New York was on her regular course to Havana, and the Helen was on her way from Havana to New York with a cargo of sugar. C. Robert Linke, a Providence jeweler, has been robbed of \$15,000 worth of property.

THE emerald ring belonging to the late Mrs. Hull, which Christine Cox, her murderer, said he gave to a white woman in Boston, has been recovered. The emerald, however, is missing, and it is believed the ring was broken by Cox when wrenching it from the finger of Mrs. Hull.

THE Giant powder magazine, at Mowbray's nitro-glycerine works, North Adams, Mass., exploded last week. Jack Pierce and William Long, workmen, were blown to atoms. Adjoining buildings were shattered.

THE WEST.

HON. ROBERT M. KNAPP, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, died at Jerseyville, Ill., last week, in the 40th year of his age.

A FORT WAYNE (Ind.) paper reports that there is great excitement at Coesad, fifteen miles west of there, over the attempts of a saloon-keeper named Jerry Owens to murder his four motherless children, the oldest of whom is aged 9. He first assaulted a son, aged 7, whose ear he tore nearly off, seized a large butcher knife and stabbed a daughter of 9 years three times, each wound penetrating to the skull. She can hardly survive. He took a large, thick club, four feet long, and beat all four children, the youngest a babe of 2 years, until their bodies were literally a mass of wounds. The fiend was arrested.

TROUBLE is threatened by straggling bands of Ute Indians, who have left their agency on White river, and are now at or near North Park, in Colorado, where are also a number of mining prospectors. A St. Paul dispatch gives particulars of the explosion of a small steamer at Rockwell's island, on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., by which the boat was shivered to atoms, and about a dozen people injured, four or five of them fatally. A seventy-five hour pedestrian contest at Chicago, between O'Leary, of that city, and Crossland, of England, for \$5,000 a side, was won by the Chicago man, who covered 250 miles, the Englishman being twenty-five miles behind at the finish.

TWO young men named R. Foster and William Howard, aged respectively 20 and 16, were drowned in Skunk river, near Danville, Iowa, last week, while bathing.

A DISPATCH from Sutro, Nev., announces the completion of the famous Sutro tunnel, for the reception of water from the Comstock mines. An engineering work the success surpasses all expectations. In eight hours the water in the Hale & Norcross and Savage mines was lowered 100 feet, demonstrating the capacity of the tunnel to perform all the work ever claimed for or expected of it. The great undertaking has cost \$6,000,000.

THE SOUTH.

A BLOODY affray occurred a few days ago at Wellsville, Mo., between three brothers named Taylor and a man named Wren. The latter and two of the Taylors were killed.

THE Louisiana Constitutional Convention has passed resolutions ordering the State officers not to pay the July interest on the State debt till ordered by the convention. The gauge on 700 miles of track belonging to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company was recently changed to the regulation width in about seven hours.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee, at Columbus, June 26, J. Frank McKinney was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, in place of John G. Thompson. The Maine Republicans, at Bangor, June 26, nominated the Hon. D. F. Davis, of Corinth, for Governor, on the third ballot. The platform adopted asserts that this country is a nation, and not a confederation of States; that it is the right and duty of the Government to protect the citizens and insure an honest and pure ballot; that the action of the Democratic majority in Congress is a revolutionary attempt to coerce the Executive, and that President Hayes should be supported in his resistance to such attempts, and that it is a matter of rejoicing that the Government promises to pay are kept, and the dollar of the laborer is as good as the dollar of the capitalist.

THE Ohio Democratic State Committee have decided to formally open the campaign early in August, with speeches by Pendleton, Thurman, Ewing, Siedman, and others.

GENERAL.

THE earnings of the Central Pacific Cal. Railroad Company for May were \$1,541,000, and for the first five months of the year \$6,308,100, against \$6,410,300 in 1878.

DEADLY explosions: A tubular boiler in a planing mill at Philadelphia, by which four persons were launched into eternity; a boiler in an iron mill at Youngstown, Ohio, wrecking the building, mortally injuring two and badly wounding six persons; the boiler of the steamboat Clyde, at Nebraska City, Neb., mortally wounding two persons, and badly scalding two others.

AN item is going the rounds of the press stating that "all surviving soldiers who were imprisoned in Andersonville for a period

of six or more months are entitled to \$60 per month." There is not a word of truth in this statement. No provision has ever been made by the Government for those who suffered at Andersonville. The above canard was doubtless started by some swindling claim agency, and ex-soldiers are warned against paying any attention to it.

WASHINGTON.

THE excess of exports over imports of merchandise in twelve months ended May 31, 1879, was \$269,709,876; for twelve months ended May 31, 1878, \$241,859,939. The excess of exports over imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was for the twelve months ended May 31, 1879, \$5,384,615; for twelve months ended May 31, 1878, \$7,243,901. The receipts from internal revenue during the last year, amount to \$110,638,988; for the fiscal year, over \$114,000,000, an increase of over \$3,000,000, despite the reduction of the tax on tobacco.

THE President has appointed Col. Horatio G. Wright Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Gen. Humphreys, retired.

FOREIGN.

A VIENNA dispatch says news has been received from Sofia that there have been several encounters between the Turks and Macedonian insurgents, in which the latter were unsuccessful.

THE Sultan has signed a firman deposing the Khedive of Egypt in favor of his son, Prince Mohammed Tewfik, and the Khedive has signified his compliance with the demand for his abdication. The ex-Khedive is to receive a pension of \$5,000 a year. Abdul Rahman, pretender to the Afghan throne, who has hitherto lived under Russian protection, has invaded Badakshan, and the Afghan troops in Balkh have revolted. The town of Sayran, Russia, has been partly destroyed by fire. A number of persons have been arrested at Kief, St. Petersburg and Moscow for trading in explosives, which is prohibited.

CHILI has ceded Patagonia to the Argentine Republic. The Prince Imperial, in his will, appoints Prince Victor Napoleon as his successor. A London dispatch says that "A Protestant school house in Moyra, Galway county, Ireland, has been sacked by thirty persons who came from a distance. Bibles were thrown into the sea. This is a revival of the disturbances which has been quieted after occasioning some alarm in the district some weeks ago."

ADVICES from South Africa state that the British are advancing into Zululand. The column of Gen. Newdegate has moved forward about twenty miles, where an entrenched camp is to be established as a base for a further movement. The other column is to move along the coast, so as to be able to obtain its supplies by sea. Later dispatches report that Cetwayo is suing for peace. A mysterious unpleasantness is reported to have very recently arisen between Russia and Germany, in consequence of which the Czar has abandoned his intention of visiting Berlin this summer. A telegram from Cape Town received at the War Office in London announces that the Prince Imperial's body had been placed in a coffin of lead and wood, and all medical arrangements for preserving the body had been admirably carried out. Tewfik, the new Viceroy of Egypt, is said to be a person of exceptionally economical habits for an Oriental. He has but one wife, drinks no wine, and is particularly eccentric in keeping his expenditures within his income.

A DISPATCH from Paris says Prince Jerome Napoleon will publish a manifesto after the funeral of the Prince Imperial urging all Bonapartists to submit to the republic, and that he has already assured President Grevy he will not become a pretender to the imperial throne. The ex-Khedive, his sons Hasseni and Hassan, and Pasha Talat and Ragheb left Alexandria for Naples on board the Khedive's yacht, on the 30th ult. The English and French men-of-war saluted the Khedive's vessel.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

Mr. Burnside introduced in the Senate, on the 25th ult., a joint resolution to the effect that the people of this country having for fifty years adhered to the Monroe doctrine, they "would not view without serious inquietude any attempt of the powers of Europe to establish, under their protection and domination, a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and such action could not be regarded in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward these United States." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Vest introduced the following joint resolution, which was ordered printed: "That the complete remonetization of silver, its full restoration as a money metal, and its free coinage by the Government of the United States, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship." Mr. Windom read what he styled a political speech, reviewing the record of the Republican and Democratic parties for the past twenty years. A long political debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Windom, Sausbury, Davis (W. Va.), Ingalls and Beck. The House occupied the day in debating the Senate bill exempting from license and other fees vessels not propelled wholly by sail or by internal motive-power of their own.

In the Senate, June 26, Mr. Vest called up the silver free-coinage resolution, but, objection being made, went over. After a short executive session, the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill was read twice and referred. The regular order was resumed, being the joint resolution relating to the extra pay for Congressional employees. Messrs. Davis (W. Va.) and Allison engaged in a short discussion upon the financial questions. In the House, the proposition for revoking the leave of absence granted to members was made by Mr. Armfield, and objected to. The bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses and the bill making appropriations to pay the fees of Marshals and their general deputies, were reported from the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed and referred. The bill prohibiting "political" assessments came up as business of the morning hour. Mr. Garfield sought an opportunity of speaking against the bill, but was cut off by the previous question, whereupon dilatory tactics were resorted to by the Republicans.

The Senate, on the 27th ult., passed, by a strict party vote, the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill as it passed the House. Mr. Vest's silver resolution was debated without action. The House, after a sharp debate, passed the bill appropriating \$500,000 to pay the fees of U. S. Marshals and their deputies. A resolution was passed, by a party vote, providing for an adjournment on Monday, June 30.

The Senate, on the 28th ult., discussed and again postponed the resolution of Mr. Vest declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver. The bill making appropriations to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their deputies was passed after a brief discussion, Mr. Lozan making the principal argument against the bill. The House passed the bill exempting from license an "entirely new" class of sailing vessels, and also a bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the United States Marshal at San Francisco, California, Mexico. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nomination of D. T. Corbin as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Mr. Vest's resolution for the complete remonetization and free coinage of silver was finally disposed of by the Senate on the 30th ult. The resolution, on motion of Mr. Allison, was referred to

the Committee on Finance, where it will sleep until the next session. The President's message calling attention to the failure of Congress to appropriate money for the necessities of the Government was read in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Windom introduced a bill making appropriations for the payment of Deputy Marshals, minus the political changes. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a party vote. In the House, a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Judicial Expenses bill; also a message vetoing the bill making appropriations for the pay of Deputy Marshals. The House refused to pass the bill over the veto, the vote standing: yeas, 83; nays, 62—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The House, by a vote of 125 yeas to 23 nays, passed the bill putting salts of guano and sulphate of guano on the free list. Mr. Cannon moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating \$600,000 to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Rejected by a party vote—yeas, 61; nays, 87.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Following is the text of the President's special message sent to Congress on the 30th ult.: To the Senate and House of Representatives: The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, which I have this day returned to the House of Representatives (in which it originated), with my objections, having on its reconsideration by that body failed to become a law, I respectfully call your attention to the immediate necessity of making some adequate provision for the due and efficient execution by the Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States of the constant and important duties enjoined upon them by existing laws. All appropriations to provide for the performance of these indispensable duties expire to-day. Under the laws prohibiting public officers from involving the Government in contracts, liabilities or engagements without appropriations, it is apparent that the means at the disposal of the executive department for executing the laws through the regular ministerial officers will, after to-day, be left inadequate. The suspension of necessary functions in the ordinary administration of the first duties of the Government for the shortest period is inconsistent with the public interest, and at any moment may prove incompatible with public safety. It is impossible for me to look without grave concern on the state of things which leaves the public service thus unprotected, and I earnestly urge on your attention the necessity of making immediate appropriations for the maintenance of the service of Marshals and Deputy Marshals for the fiscal year which commences to-morrow. R. B. HAYES, June 30, 1879.

Can Cats Reason?

Baron Von Gleichen, a German diplomatist, used to tell a story of a favorite cat as a proof that the feline race can think and draw practical conclusions. The cat was very fond of looking in mirrors hung against the walls, and would gnaw at the frames, as if longing to know what was inside. She had, however, never seen the back side of a mirror. One day the Baron placed a cheval-glass in the middle of the room, and the cat instantly took in the novelty of the situation.

Placing herself in front, and seeing a second cat, she began to run round the mirror in search of her companion. After running around one way several times, she began to run the other, until fully satisfied that there was no cat beside herself outside of the glass. But where was the second cat?

She sat down in front of the glass to meditate on the problem. Evidently, inside, as she had often before imagined. Suddenly a new thought occurred to her.

Rising deliberately, she put her paws on the glass in front and then behind, walked round to the ether side, and measured the thickness in the same way. Then she sat down again to think.

There might be a cavity inside, but it was not large enough to hold a cat. She seemed to come to the deliberate conclusion that there was a mystery here, but no cat, and it wasn't worth while to bother about it. From that time the Baron said she lost all curiosity about looking-glasses.

Wood Instead of Leather.

We often pity those Eastern travelers and peasants who wear the old-fashioned wooden sandals, and congratulate ourselves that no such heavy and uncomfortable shoes are worn in our country. But the French, who lead the fashions of the world, are substituting wooden in place of leathern shoes. They think them better than the ordinary shoes for those accustomed to out-door labors. Their common-sense view of the matter is this: Leather easily soaks in water, and laborers who work in swampy lands or in wet places have wet feet all the day, and suffer much from colds, rheumatism and other forms of sickness. Wood is impervious to water, and wooden shoes insure dry feet under all circumstances.

The peasants who wear them are found to have much better health than those who still cling to leather. There is a great gain, also, in cheapness and durability. The wooden shoes cost less than 40 cents a pair, and will last almost for a lifetime. They are made light and easy to wear. A small cushion is attached to the inside of the upper part to relieve the pressure, and the shoes are large enough to permit the use of stockings. It is possible some bold reformer may introduce them into this country, but we are afraid they will never be popular.

Agony Caused by a Spider's Bite.

On last Saturday morning the wife of Mr. W. J. Rochelle, living near Brandon, Hill county, Texas, was bitten on the leg by a small brown spider. At first the bite felt like a bee sting, but the pain soon passed off, and she gave it no more thought until about 3 o'clock, when she was seized with the most excruciating pain in every part of her system. The flesh for some distance around the bite turned black, and her whole body became spotted. The doctor was sent for, who administered opiates, and cupped the flesh where it had been bitten. She continued, in spite of remedies, to suffer the greatest agony until Monday morning, when she began to experience some relief. At last accounts she was still in a critical condition.—Hillsboro Examiner.

WATER, when it becomes steam, is expanded 1,700 times its original bulk.

THE VETO POWER.

It is Exercised Once More by the President in the Case of the Marshals' Bill.

To the House of Representatives: I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies," with the following objections to its becoming a law:

The bill appropriates the sum of \$600,000 for the payment, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of United States Marshals and their general deputies. The officers thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the laws. They were created and their powers and duties defined by Congress at the first session after the adoption of the constitution, in the Judiciary act, which was approved Sept. 24, 1789. Their general duties, as defined in the act which originally established them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force.

The principal provision on the subject in the Revised Statutes is as follows: Section 357. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit Courts when sitting thereon, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States; and he shall have power to command all the necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The original act was amended Feb. 28, 1795, and the amendment is now found in the Revised Statutes in the following form:

Section 788. The Marshals and their deputies shall have in each State, the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as Sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have by law in executing the laws thereof.

By subsequent statutes additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon the Marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing warrants, decrees, or other processes of the courts, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally defective.

The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is very extensive. Crimes committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States are all cognizable only in the courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice; crimes against the operations of the Government, such as forging or counterfeiting money or securities of the United States; crimes against the Postal laws; offenses against the elective franchise; against the civil rights of citizens; against the existence of the Government; crimes against the Internal Revenue laws and Customs laws; crimes against the laws for the protection of the Indians and the public lands.

All of these crimes, and many others, can be punished only under the United States laws, which, taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence which is vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by means of the Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States.

In the District of Columbia, all of the processes of the courts are executed by the officers in question. In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, service of all civil processes in cases in which the United States is a party, and the execution of the Revenue laws, Neutrality laws, and many other laws of large importance, depend on the maintenance of the Marshals and their deputies. They are, in effect, only police of the United States Government.

Officers with corresponding powers and duties are found in every State of the Union, and in every country which has jurisprudence which is worthy of the name. To deprive the National Government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish Sheriffs, constables and police officials in the several States. It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws, and a denial of all authority which requires the use of a civil force.

The law entitles these officers to be paid. Funds needed for this purpose have been collected from the people and are now in the treasury. No objection is, therefore, made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States.

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in tenor and effect with the second section of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which, on the 23d of the present month, was returned to the House of Representatives with my objections to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:

Sec. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and the public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 20 mentioned in the section of this act until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

Upon reconsideration, in the House of Representatives, of the bill which contained these provisions, it lacked the constitutional majority, and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure its enactment the same measure is again presented for my approval, coupled in the bill before me with the appropriations for the support of the Marshals and their deputies during the next fiscal year. The object, manifestly, is to place before the Executive this alternative, either to allow necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of appropriation required to keep them in operation, or to approve legislation which, in official communications to Congress, he has declared would be violation of his constitutional duty. Thus, in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that by virtue of the provision of the constitution which requires that "all bills for raising revenue should originate in the House of Representatives" a bare majority of the House of Representatives has right to withhold appropriation for the support of the Government, unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to appropriation bills.

I respectfully refer to the communications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during its present session for a statement of the grounds of my conclusions, and desire here merely to repeat that, in my judgment, to establish the principles of this bill is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 30, 1879.

Shall the Sun be Executioner?

Appropos of the death of the French headman a curious article by Camille Desmoulins on capital punishment has been unearthed. He advocates the selection from among the imprisoned murderers of the most ferocious of their number to be employed as headman, that "in the punishment of criminals these wretches might always behold the doom they had merited and perhaps were not to escape." It might be urged that these executioners would bungle their work. Camille proposed a plan "which should be welcomed by all gentle minds, and which has already been proposed in the National Assembly by a just and merciful man, Dr. Guillotin. Employ a purely mechanical instrument, where there will be nothing to do but to cut a rope and let an ax fall."

But Camille saw that it might be objected to that the opprobrium of being an executioner would still rest upon the man that held the scissors, and made provision for the objection thus: "Place an astronomical machine upon the scaffold, and at the hour of noon the action of the sun will detach the spring and the celestial body which beholds the crimes of the universe will become also their avenger."

Changes in Persia.

A glowing account is given (by the *Golos* of the improvement going on in Persia since the country has been taken in hand by Austrian and Russian officers. A marked change, says the Russian paper, appears in Teheran. Nearly all rich Persians now drive in European vehicles; some have had built splendid and great houses in European style; the principal boulevards are lighted. But the most important matter is that the Shah is constructing a good road from Teheran through Kaswin, Kendshan and Tauris to the Russian frontier at Dehulfa. From Teheran to Kaswin it is already completed. At every twenty-five kilometers a postoffice after the Austrian pattern will be established. A new Persian army is being organized by the Austrian officers in the Austrian manner. The organization of the cavalry has been confided to the Russian Colonel of Cossacks, Domontowitch, aided by some other Russian officers. The police is being organized by an Austrian Count, who has been appointed Chief Master of Police. The police and gendarmes are to number 25,000 men. Two foreigners who wish to establish gas-works at Teheran arrived there some days ago. A company for the purpose has been formed, and counts the Persian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Posts among its members. The coining of the new Persian money continues without interruption; the Chief of the Mint, Amine Sultan, furnishes every day as much as 25,000 toman in silver coin.

Around the Globe.

To sail around the globe in a boat only eighteen feet long and six feet three inches breadth of beam is what Captain Lewis Goldsmith, a Dane, and a resident of this city, proposes to do, starting next month. The tiny craft, which has been named the *Uncle Sam*, is now on exhibition in Horticultural Hall. It is built on the general principle of a life-boat, with water-tight compartments fore and aft that will keep it afloat even if the body of the boat should become filled with water. There is a snug little cabin with a bed, and this can be entirely shut in so tightly as to prevent the entrance of water. The boat is sloop-rigged, and fitted to carry a balloon-jib and gaff-top-sail. It is a model of compactness. Capt. Goldsmith has followed the sea all his life. In this daring undertaking he will be accompanied by his young wife, who, though this will be her first voyage, is impatiently looking forward to the start. It is thought that nearly the year will be occupied in the tour. An examination of the little boat is interesting, and it is pleasing to listen to the venturesome man as he tells of his plans and expectations.—Boston Transcript.

No Telegraph Wires in Paris.

The use of telegraph wires in Paris for messages from one part of the capital to another has ceased, the network of pneumatic tubes being complete. Blank forms for messages are sold to the public, and may contain any number of words, the original being forwarded to destination.

THEODORE TILTON, now en route for Europe, has a volume of poems ready for publication, which will be brought out in the fall.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	\$8 00	@ 10 00
HOGS.....	3 90	@ 4 20
COTTON.....	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine.....	3 50	@ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 10	@ 1 18
CORN—Western Mixed.....	44	@ 48
OATS—Mixed.....	30 1/2	@ 32
RYE—Western.....	1 06	@ 1 10
PORK—Mess.....	9 50	@ 10 25
LARD.....	6 10	@ 6 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 65	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 65	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair.....	4 10	@ 4 35
HOGS.....	8 25	@ 8 85
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	3 80	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 3 Spring.....	80	@ 82
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2.....	69	@ 70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	14	@ 15
EGGS—Fresh.....	9 1/2	@ 10
PORK—Mess.....	9 50	@ 9 80
LARD.....	6	@ 6 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2.....	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 1.....	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2.....	67	@ 68

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	97	@ 98
CORN—Mixed.....	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2.....	51	@ 52
RYE.....	61	@ 62
PORK—Mess.....	10 20	@ 10 30
LARD.....	6	@ 6 1/2

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	95	@ 1 05
CORN.....	38	@ 39
OATS.....	33	@ 34
RYE.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY.....	67	@ 68
PORK—Mess.....	9 75	@ 10 00
LARD.....	6	@ 6 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2 Red.....	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2.....	34	@ 35

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice.....	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 1 Amber.....	1 11	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 1.....	39	@ 41
OATS—Mixed.....	36	@ 37
BARLEY (per cental).....	10	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess.....	10 25	@ 10 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Fair.....	3 50	@ 4 00
COMMON.....	2 50	@ 3 00
HOGS.....	2 75	@ 3 00
SHEEP.....	3 25	@ 4 75

TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS was the average price of the laws passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the people are wondering if they are worth the money paid.

THE official vote on the new constitution in California has just been published. The vote in favor of the new constitution was 77,959, against 67,134; majority in favor, 10,825; total vote, 145,093.

A GOVERNMENT commission, consisting of Prof. Powell, Thomas Donaldson, Clarence King (Chief of the Geological Survey), and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, will begin soon to codify the laws relating to the public lands of the United States. Some of these gentlemen will visit the West and ascertain the workings of the old law, and learn what changes are necessary to meet the requirements of the present time.

ARCHERY having been popularized in this country, the arrow threatens to become almost as much an implement of destruction as the gun which it is always supposed is not loaded. A gentleman in Maryland had his eye shot out by an arrow, recently, because another gentleman had no more sense than to point a strung arrow at him. If bows and arrows are to have this effect, an exchange remarks, papers now offering pistols for prizes will have to revise their premium lists and substitute the bow.

ACCORDING to the estimates of the *Railway World*, 400,000 persons are employed on the railroads in this country, and five times that many depend upon the roads for support. It is also estimated that between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 are annually paid to employes and to persons who furnish the companies with supplies of various kinds. Fifty years ago there was not a public railroad in the United States, and the enormous business indicated in these figures is the outgrowth of less than half a century in the country's existence.

THE recent naval engagement in South American waters was not an affair of which the Peruvians have cause to boast. Two of their iron-clads attacked three little wooden vessels of the Chilean navy in the harbor of Iquique. One of the wooden crafts was rammed to the bottom with a loss of 110 souls. The other two escaped, and one of them, in its flight, fired an iron-clad to destruction on a reef. With a little practice the South American belligerents may imitate the gallant sea fights which made so glorious the going out of the eighteenth and the coming in of the nineteenth centuries.

Mrs. POLK, the venerable relict of the ex-President, is in favor of removing the dust of the Presidents for sepulchre in Washington. She says: "Of all the Presidents now dead, how many are under monuments suitable for the memory of the great offices they held? Where is Monroe's? Jefferson's? Yes, Jefferson's is in such a state of decay and neglect. Until George Washington's remains were removed to Mount Vernon and an association formed, his tomb was much neglected. And, if the grave of the Father of His Country was allowed to go to ruin, how can we expect that others will be cared for? Mount Vernon is only kept up now by the efforts of a few women."

THE congress held a Paris with reference to the projected ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama, decided in favor of a level canal from Panama to the Gulf of Limon; and it appears that the cost of this would be little short of \$250,000,000. This is a very large sum to invest in such an enterprise, when, in the course of the next few years, there will be not fewer than three competing lines of railway across North America. Without entering upon engineering questions, it is well to bear in mind that the Suez canal was constructed by forced labor, that no forced labor is to be obtained in this case, and that the inhabitants of the isthmus are by no means given to hard work, even when tempted by high rates of pay.

A STATEMENT, says the *London Lancet*, has lately been made to the effect that, during the last two years, the consumption of opium by the working classes in England has considerably increased, and an explanation has been advanced that the increased consumption has been induced by the restriction of the sales of intoxicating liquors by the early closing of public houses.

That the sale of narcotic drugs has of late greatly increased there is little reason to doubt, but it is rather to the hardness of the times than to any restraint in the sale of drink that the increased consumption of opium by the working classes is to be attributed. Opium is cheaper than alcohol, and 2 pence expended on the former will give more present ease than 6 pennyworth of the latter. Nor when first commenced does it use produce such unpleasant after effects as an intoxicating dose of alcohol.

A WRITER in a New York magazine thirty-five years ago says: "The history of the monthlies, for the last few years, forms a chapter by itself of American progress. It is but a very short time since the \$1 a page of the *North American Review* was considered sufficient pay for articles by Edward Everett. The old New York *Mirror* paid \$500 a year for 'Pencilings by the Way' (N. P. Willis), the republication of which has paid the author \$5,000. I think the burst on authorland of Graham's and Godey's liberal prices was like sunrise without a dawn. They began at once paying their principal contributors at the rate of \$12 a page—nearly thrice the amount paid by English magazines to the best writers, and paying it, too, on the receipt of the MSS., and not, as in London, on the publication of the article." These prices have not been maintained. Six dollars a page would now be an unusually high price. The leading magazines, however, with the exception of the *Atlantic Monthly*, pay on the acceptance of the MSS., but in some cases it is scarcely safe for a contributor to accept these terms, as the amount of print it will make may be underestimated. The leading English magazines pay from \$4 to \$7.50 a page. *Blackwood* and *London Society* are exceptionally good pay. The *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* pay ordinary contributors £1 ls. a page, but sometimes raise these rates 50 per cent.

HOME DECORATIONS.

Cretonne lambrequins are much festooned and edged with ball fringe; they are put above muslin or striped lace curtains; there are also Irish plain linen and damask draperies for windows where cottage furniture is used.

Flasks of arabesque pottery, containing ambergris, which the passion of Oriental notions has revived, are in high favor. Others, of glass, very fragile, are favorite mantel ornaments, though they seem out of place there.

The newest design in jewel safes is about four feet high and three feet broad, made of iron or brass—the first inlaid with pearls and so heavy one person could scarcely lift it. The brass safes have a florid ornamentation of flat vases or shield-work.

The latest side-boards are of Queen Anne design, but various styles are used for plain dining-rooms. For these are small English side-boards of ash or walnut, with grooved places on top, shelves for holding china, side shelves and a closet for silver.

Shades are placed next the street, in bay windows. White Holland are the ones preferred, and over them Irish linen drapery curtains are suspended by rings over a rod of wood or gilt. These curtains have borders and heavy fringes of the same fabric.

Mahogany is the most fashionable wood for dining-rooms, but walnut and oak are also used. The chairs are in square designs, upholstered with stamped leather or plush, or else with cane seats. The buffets have panelings of carved ivory, and some are completely paneled in glass, underpainted with animals' heads and oak leaves.

Raw silk and silk plushes in stamped patterns, and also woven in quaint shades of olive, peacock blue, maroon, dull red, old gold and black and gold is much used for furniture coverings. Jute is less expensive, but does not wear so well, though it is much used for curtains, as it is tasteful, hangs gracefully and comes in effective patterns.

JOHN WATTS, an old-time Mississippi gambler, died at Philadelphia a few days ago, aged 74 years. Every one who traveled on the Mississippi twenty or thirty years ago will remember him as the leading poker-player on the boats. In ante-bellum days, when cabins were given up to card-parties, and thousands changed hands in a single evening, Watts was cool and unexcitable, and in the days when pistols and bowie-knives proved trumps he could play them well. He patronized a London tailor exclusively, and was always dressed with scrupulous elegance. Although a gambler, he professed to be a man of honor, and never allowed his honor to be questioned. His Waterloo was the great race between the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez, from New Orleans to St. Louis, on which he staked every cent he had—some \$20,000. He then went East, and has since lived with a son, whom he educated abroad in the best schools, and who is now a leading physician in Philadelphia.

A FIERCE bulldog at Meriden, Ct., tried to fight his reflection in a mirror, at a cost of \$200 to his owner.

SABBATH READING.

[Written for The Chicago Ledger.]
Will We Know Our Own in Heaven?
Will we know our own in heaven?
When we cross that unseen shore;
When our trials all are over,
And we sorrow never more?
Who will be the first to greet us
When we reach the other side?
Will it be our own dear loved ones
Who have crossed the rolling tide?

Oh, what comfort does it give us,
As we muse upon it here!
For it must be they will meet us—
Those who are to us so dear;
And the dread of death's dark shadow
Greatly lessened to us seems
And we do not fear; the changing
Tomb seems but a dream.

May we each one trust in Jesus,
While we falter here below;
Placing all our sins before Him,
Ever ready then to go;
For to them we trust are given
Crowns immortal, harps of golden,
And a resting place in heaven.
ADAM, IOWA. M. J.

The Despair of the Skeptic.

The sad, pathetic and almost hopeless cry of Robert G. Ingersoll over the grave of his brother has been widely read. It is eloquent with feeling, and shows that his heart is tender and affectionate, and one cannot but sympathize with a grief which is not soothed by any hope of a reunion hereafter. He says, speaking of death: "Whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck must mark at last the end of each and all; and every life * * * will at its close become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death." And "Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry."

This, then, is the despairing moan of one of the brightest infidels of our country—one of one who is doing more to destroy faith in God and immortality than any other! How striking the contrast between such a "wreck," as Ingersoll calls it, and the joyous, hopeful death of a Christian.

I have lately been reading an account of the last hours of Sir Walter Scott. As death approached this great and healthy-minded Scotchman, he asked Lockhart to read to him.

"What shall I read?" said Lockhart. "Need you ask?" said Sir Walter. "There is but one book." And the words that have comforted the dying and soothed the living for 1,800 years fell gratefully upon his ear:

"Let not your heart be troubled. In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you."

"Lockhart," were the last words of Scott; "Lockhart, I have but a moment to speak to you; my dear, be a good man; be virtuous, be religious! Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here."

Ingersoll sadly says over the remains of his beloved brother: "We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry," and, speaking of his dead brother, he says: "He climbed the heights, and left superstition far below."

If such are the results of "climbing the heights," if to climb is only to look into the black gulf of despair, to hear over the grave only the "echoes of our wailing cry," who would not rather stay in the warm valley of faith and hope?

I would kindly ask Ingersoll, Are not faith and hope better than doubt and despair? And, if so, why make it your life's mission to ridicule, satirize, and destroy the faith and hope of the thousands who find in their religion the only refuge from the sufferings and sorrows of this life? Why labor to make your brother of humanity believe that he is but

The pilgrim of a day?
Spouse of the worm and brother of the clay,
Trailing his feet in autumn's yellow bower,
Dust in the wind, or dew upon the flower?

A child without a sire,
Whose mortal life and transitory fire
Light to the grave his chance-created form,
As ocean wrecks illuminate the storm.

And then
To night and silence sink forevermore!
If these

The pompous teachings ye proclaim,
Lights of the world and demi-gods of fame,
The laurel wreath that murder rears,
Blood nursed and watered by the widow's tears,
Seems not so foul, so tainted, and so dead,
As the deadly nightshade round the skeptic's head.

Infidelity is, indeed, the "deadly nightshade," deadly alike to happiness and to virtue. There are exceptions like Ingersoll, who have inherited from their Christian ancestors' natures so generous that their sturdy virtues have resisted the deadly influence.

But every blow this modern apostle of infidelity strikes against Christianity is a blow in favor of vice and immorality. To the young man whose faith Ingersoll, by his wit and eloquence, has shaken, I would say, listen to his cry of despair over his dead brother, and compare it with the Christian's triumphant death and joyous hope, and choose the truth.—*Isaac N. Arnold.*

Not Proven.

I can accord to the scientist nearly all he can claim without in the slightest degree affecting the foundations of my faith. Does he tell me this universe was created millions of years ago? I do not deny it, for my Bible tells me "was in the beginning," which may have been long before the millions of ages which he claims. Does he tell me that the laws which are in operation to-day have been in operation for millions of years? I admit it; and only add, that the great Lawgiver existed before these laws. Does he tell me of the boundlessness of space, of the infinitude of worlds? I rejoice the more, for all are the work of my Father's hand. Does he tell me that the laws of evolution show a development from the less

to the greater? I accept all that; for, under the gospel, from a sinner I become a saint, and from a saint I shall be exalted above the angels, and shall sit down with the Savior on His throne. I believe in the arrival of the fittest, for the Christian shall survive "the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds." Does he tell me that this evolution dispenses with the Creator? I say, not so. There are many things which are claimed in evolution to which I must give the verdict of the Scotch jury, "Not proven." Yet, were I to admit them all, they would not affect my faith in the wisdom and skill and power of the great Father.—*President Jackson.*

PERSONALS.

GEN. GRANT proposes to pass next winter in Florida.

REV. THOMAS B. BEECHER, of Elmira, N. Y., has also been D. D.

Mrs. CHRISTIANOV has left Washington to join her husband in Peru.

HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT has gone to England for a two-months' visit.

REVIVALIST MOODY will take hold of beer-stained Cincinnati next October.

ALEXANDER I. of Bulgaria failed to make a match with Queen Victoria's daughter.

The venerable George Lessard, of Montreal, aged 90, has just married his fourth wife.

EX-MINISTER SCHENCK, with his three daughters, is living in Washington and giving regular receptions.

ROBERT COLLYER has gone to New York, but the wickedness of that city has got a tremendous start on him.

THE *London Queen* says that the editor of the New York *Herald* is to hunt the tiger in Bengal next winter.

CLARA JOHNSON, a colored centenarian, died in Spring Garden, Pennsylvania county, Va., a few days ago. She was 111 years old.

THE will of the late Rear Admiral Gordon leaves an estate of several hundred thousand dollars to near relatives, besides legacies to several religious and charitable institutions.

THE coffin of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild was of lead, in a case of fine elm with a plain black cloth covering. In accordance with Jewish custom it bore no inscription.

We infer that the other pedestrians took no interest in the clean pair of heels which Weston showed them, and that they would have been much more gratified with any other sort of exhibition.

EX-SENATOR ALCOORN, of Mississippi, has promised to help his colored laborers to reach Kansas after the work of the season is over, provided they fulfill their contracts now, and wish to go when the time comes.

AMOS PENDLETON is the name of an aged hermit of Grape island, in Boston harbor. He was an ex-slaver, and because William Lloyd Garrison helped to break up his trade rejoices at this late day that the Abolitionist is dead.

MR. ALVAN CLARK, of Cambridge, Mass., the telescope-maker, is now 76 years old, and still full of energy and skill. For forty years Mr. Clark was a portrait painter, and earned \$30,000 by his art before he began his telescope experiments.

Mrs. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, the authoress and anti-slavery agitator, is now 77 years old, and lives at her old home in Wayland, Mass. In the course of a recent conversation with a writer in the Boston *Herald* she spoke of Garrison as a firm believer in Spiritualism.

The people of Dublin are disgusted to find that the statue of Tom Moore, recently dedicated there, is of zinc instead of bronze, and when it was newly painted several cracks were found in the head through which the rain had beaten, filling the statue about half full of water.

JOHN WATTS, a noted gambler, died a few days ago in Philadelphia. He was a man of great importance aboard the Mississippi steamers in the old times, and his gambling exploits are still recounted. Although a heavy player and clever swindler, he saved no money. His last words were: "I'll bet \$10 that I get well."

YAKOOB KAHN, the Afghan ruler, has a decidedly aristocratic appearance. He is of middle height, straight, and well-built. His complexion is that of an Italian, his features being of the usual coarsely aquiline Afghan type. His expression is somewhat stern and careworn, but indicates character and resolution. His beard is short, crisp, and black. He lately rode into the British camp, dressed in an Afghan cloak of the finest material, made with evident attention to a becoming fit.

Seating the Subscribers.

The late Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Litchfield, was formerly a missionary Bishop in New Zealand, where he did much hard and beneficial work in Christianizing the natives of that island. An anecdote shows the good sense and pleasant wit which distinguished him. The scene is laid at the Church of St. Paul, Auckland:

Before this church was consecrated, a discussion arose as to the allotment of seats. A man who had given a large sum suggested that those who had given most should have priority of choice. To the surprise of all, the Bishop seemed to assent, but added:

"How are we to find that out?"
"No difficulty," said the donor; "there's the subscription list."

"Very true," said the Bishop, "but you know that we have read of a poor widow who gave only two mites, and the highest authority tells us that she gave more than they all."

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

A SALT well is in successful operation at Midland.

SEVERAL Battle Creek school-teachers, including the Principal of the High School, have resigned on account of a reduction of pay.

THE Orion Sunday-School Congress will open Tuesday, July 22, at 2 p. m., and will continue its sessions until Thursday, July 30.

THE Second Michigan State Firemen's Tournament will be held under the auspices of the State Association at Battle Creek, Sept. 3 and 4.

V. R. CANFIELD, agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, has been awarded the contract for supplying the State with coal for one year. Price, paid per ton, \$4.90.

JOHN COLNOR, aged 19, a bar-tender on the steamer Saginaw, was drowned in the St. Clair river, the other day. Colnor was on a raft of logs the steamer was towing, and fell into the water. His parents live in Detroit.

THE repair shop of the Air Line road has been removed to Rochester. The narrow-gauge railroad from Rochester to Almont is not dead, but the organization is perfected and soliciting aid among the people is about to be commenced.

A RURAL "raising bee" is seldom indulged in without whisky to furnish the motive power. 'Twas thus at Riverdale a few days ago, when at a barn-raising the builder set out the whisky for his assembled neighbors. Among those present was an Indian, who, of course, got drunk and helpless. He was put out of the way by being carried to a stable, where he wallowed about until he smothered himself.

CORR reports from the entire State are published in the *Detroit Post and Tribune*, of a late date. Several reports indicate that the harvest will not quite equal that of one year since, but it must be remembered that the latter was an extraordinary one. Hence such statements are equivalent to an estimate of a full average crop. With these few exceptions, a classification of reports, according to the best that can be made, furnishes the following estimates:

Wheat—About thirty of the reports indicate a full average yield or better, while between fifty and sixty report that the crop is excellent, never better, etc. Not a few are confident that the yield will be fully equal to that of the unprecedented harvest of 1878, while in some instances it is placed at even a higher estimate. Only in a very few localities are the insects doing any injury, and the latter does not seem to be serious or extended. The most unfavorable returns are from Oakland county and a few adjacent localities in the eastern part of the State. The reports very generally made of large and well-filled heads should be considered. Rarely, if ever before, has this condition of the wheat crop been so marked and general throughout the State. In not a single instance is there an exception to that feature of the growing crop, while in several instances special mention is made of a better quality of wheat over that of one year since. This latter prospect we have had confirmed through other sources. For that reason, we look for an improved grade of wheat from the present crop over that harvested in 1878, providing the weather continues favorable until the crop is secured. The month of June thus far seems to have brought every influence favorable for the maturing of the wheat crop. In no particular could any improvement be desired. A continuance of the same will set the reapers at work in this State by the second week in July, and insure a crop better in quality and nearly if not quite as large as that of 1878.

Corn—The outlook for corn is certainly unfavorable. A cold, backward spring, aided by the out-worm, has materially injured the prospect for this cereal. An average yield cannot now be anticipated. A warm July and August, however, would do much.

Oats and Barley—Oats promise a good harvest, and the returns relative to barley are generally favorable.

Potatoes—The crop now bids fair to be one of the largest ever raised in Michigan.

Fruits—Apples will be a light yield, but this is the off year in this State for that product. Peaches and small fruit of all kinds look well.

Effects of Perfume of Flowers on Health.

Contrary to the popular belief, it has been recently found by an Italian professor that fine vegetable perfumes exercise a positively beneficial influence on the atmosphere, by converting the oxygen of the air into that powerful oxidizing, and, therefore, purifying agent, ozone. The essences found by him to produce the most ozone are precisely those which usage has selected as the most invigorating, such as cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemon, fennel and bergamot, several of which are ingredients in the refreshing eau de Cologne. Anise, nutmeg, thyme, narcissus and hyacinth flowers, mignonette, heliotrope and lilies of the valley also develop ozone; in fact, all flowers possessing a perfume appear to do so, whereas those having none do not. This interesting intelligence will be gratifying to all, especially to lovers of flowers, and the cultivation of these lovely disinfectants of nature should be promoted in all marshy and foul places.—*Cassell's (London) Magazine.*

THE Empress of Germany entertains a bitter dislike to Bismarck. At the recent golden wedding she declined to shake hands with him.

Notings.

THE weather is sultry.

SOME of the sidewalks are in a bad condition.

REV. Wm. M. Coplin delivered the 4th of July address at Hamilton, Mich.

THE report is circulating that Mr. G. Winter is coming back from Orange City, Iowa, to this city.

WE are informed that Mr. Henry D. Jones, of Olive Centre, fell off from a log against another, breaking two ribs, on Tuesday last.

OWING to the hurry and flurry of the 4th of July we omit the arrivals and clearances of vessels for the past week, and our sailors will please excuse us.

EIGHTH street was so dusty on Thursday that it was a serious question for the storekeepers fronting on that street, if it would not be a remunerative investment to have a sprinkler.

If somebody would cause the elevated rails along the sidewalks to be driven down, he would confer a great favor on the ladies, with long dresses, and save one of the commandments from being broken.

MR. J. C. Post has arrived home from a trip to Kansas. He reports the wheat crop as appearing rather poor; corn excellent, and business good. All the cities and villages had a lively appearance, and emigration westward was still lively.

A NINE year old son of Mr. G. Garvelink, of Graafschap, Mich., had his right foot almost cut off and dreadfully mangled on Saturday last by a mowing machine. Doctors A. Manning and F. S. Leideboer were called to attend the unfortunate child. There is very little hope of saving the foot.

MR. Deming is casting an iron fence for himself, which he will put up in front of his premises. The iron fence is to be put on a base made of brick. We think Mr. Deming is pursuing the right course to introduce iron fences, and we have no doubt but what it will be a good job when completed.

OLD John Robinson's circus was in town on Wednesday last, and exhibited both in the afternoon and evening to a small audience. The weather was very hot, and uncomfortable for both actors and audience, which is perhaps the main cause for the lack of any enthusiasm. If we can't say anything in laudation of the performances we can say that everything passed off quiet and in good order, not a single disturbance having reached our ears.

A SAD accident occurred on Saturday morning last, about ten miles off Michigan City. Thomas Walters, captain of the schooner David Macy, plying between Michigan City and Spring Lake, fell overboard and was drowned. The Lake was smooth at the time. Walters was leaning over the railing apparently ill. His body did not rise to the surface again. He leaves a wife and two children. Men are watching the beach in that vicinity for the corpse.

ON Wednesday last—circus day—several teams took fright, and two runaways occurred. The tannery team which Mr. Moes usually drives, took to their heels and spilled a load of leather over the street. Mr. J. de Spelder's horse also ran away, spilled him out and a barrel of lime on top of him, which caused the dislocation of one of his shoulders. An accident of that kind may have serious results with people at the age of Mr. De Spelder. Doctors Van Putten and McCulloch were called to attend to the sufferer, and report their patient doing well.

THE late assignment of Messrs. H. W. Verbeek & Co. is straightened out, and one of the members of the late firm—W. Wakker—continues the furniture business. He has bought a new stock which is very complete. The willow-ware is handsome and all his prices are astonishingly low. He also displays novelties which are sure to sell fast, and the stock of coffins and the trimmings belonging thereto is large and beautiful. To say the least—we were agreeably surprised while being shown through the store, and it will pay anyone to go and see his stock and ascertain his prices before purchasing elsewhere.—See advertisement in another column.

At the regular session of the Common Council on Tuesday evening last very little transpired of general interest to the community. Among the features of the evening were the recommendation of the Committee on Poor to pay \$44.55 for two weeks, which was approved. Saloon licenses have been paid to the amount of \$175.00. J. Van Dijk & Co. being the only bidders to furnish lumber to the city, were awarded the contract, at the rate of \$7.95 for pine and \$6.00 for hemlock. J. Roost qualified as member of the Harbor Board. Bills were allowed to the amount \$89.36. In connection with this we would state right here that we owe the public an apology for having forgotten to mention that Mr. J. Ter Vree was appointed alderman of the First Ward in the place of Mr. F. O. Nye, resigned. We think the appointment a good one.

Rev. Dr. Crispell has arrived home.

JUDGE Tate, of Grand Haven, was in the city this week.

In our next issue we will go on with the column for the farmers as heretofore.

THE fruit crop is promising nicely—except apples, of which there will be a light crop.

THERE are spots in this city which ought to be reviewed by the Board of Health—at 94th in the shade.

Mrs. E. Ogle, of Toledo, Ohio, is in the city visiting her brother—Mr. Wm. H. Deming—which she had not seen for forty years.

When the disorders of babyhood attack your baby use once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. Price 25 cents.

THE Zealand Brass Band was engaged to assist in the celebration of the Fourth of July at North Holland. That locality sustains its reputation well—always celebrate.

MR. A. Visscher, attorney at law, is building a handsome residence about a mile out of the city. Mr. Jas. Huntley is the contractor and Mr. Geo. Sipp is the supervising architect.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., July 3d, 1879: Geo. Ford, G. H. Anthony, Benj. Marsar, R. Simmons.

WM. VERBECK, P. M.

ON Tuesday last, while Miss Cornelia Cappon was playing with some of her comrades, she fell, in some way, unexplained to us, and was injured internally to such an extent that the worst results were feared, and Dr. Shepard, of Grand Rapids, was summoned for consultation.

ONE of the charges against a Seneca Falls, N. Y. minister is that he hired a livery horse and wagon, was gone two days, swapped six different times, and came back to the stable with the same horse he took out, having made \$100 by the operation. Such rare business capacity should have a wider field than the pulpit.

THE Baccalaureate Sermon of Rev. Dr. Mahdeville, is published in full by request. It occupies almost too much space for a country newspaper, but it is worthy the perusal of every student. In our next issue we will give the interesting correspondence of Mr. H. P. Scott, about Colorado and the Rocky Mountains.

CAPT. Eads, the eminent engineer who constructed the jetties at the mouths of the Mississippi, proposes, in a letter to the *Tribune*, to substitute for the contemplated ship canal at Panama, a railroad by which the largest vessels may be conveyed across the isthmus. The conveyance would require 1,000 wheels, with a road-bed forty feet wide and eight or ten rails. Eads claims that the project is entirely practicable, that it would be only one-fourth the cost of a canal, although more profitable, and the road may be completed in three or four years.

THAT terrible blow on Thursday last, which enveloped the city in one continuous cloud of dust, while the thermometer was up to ninety, culminated into a genuine thunderstorm at about 8 o'clock in the evening. The lightning struck our neighbor's residence, on 12th street—Mrs. F. Van Rij—tearing the house badly on two corners and the plaster in three rooms, knocking the stove-pipe through the house, damaging the chimney, and fearfully frightening her and her three children. It scared our own little ones, and singed the leaves of one of our chestnut trees in the front yard. The accompanying rain, however, was a blessing for man and beast, and made the Fourth very welcome.

THE *Chicago Times* says: "The coast-trading schooner Alert, owned at Holland, Mich., and engaged in trading on the west shore, met with disaster near Grosse point, and the captain and four men, came near finding a grave in the waters of the lake. The Alert, with Capt. C. Jorgenson, her owner, Ole Jensen, mate, and three men, left the west shore, where they had been taking on a load of fish in addition to the usual cargo of sundries on Wednesday afternoon of last week. They were lounging about at their ease when the wind suddenly died out, and there was a perfect calm. The fact was not regarded as singular. The five men assembled on deck about midships, and engaged in a general conversation. They had been there but a few minutes, when a white squall struck the craft. The boom was whipped from the port to the starboard side like lightning, and in an instant the five men were in the water, followed by the masts which had been carried away close to the deck. The disaster is described as one of the most frightfully sudden things imaginable. The men floated about on spars until they discovered their yawl, which was bottom side up, managed to get to it, righted it, bailed her out with a cap, and went back to their wrecked ship—after which they were picked up and towed in by the tug Rebel.

Mrs. Dr. A. Vanderveen is in town stopping with her parents.

Mr. A. Cloeting and family, of Muskegon, are in town spending the Fourth.

PROF. G. E. Boer, of the True Dutch Reformed Church, will preach in this city to-morrow.

MESSRS. Crowell and Wickwire, of Chicago, were in town this week doing the city. Call again, gentlemen!

MARRIED—at the M. E. parsonage by Rev. Wm. M. Coplin: Mr. Chas. L. Smith and Miss Lizzie S. Moore, both of Saugatuck, Mich.

The saw mill of Cady & Brainard was burned down on Wednesday last at West Olive. Cause of fire unknown. Loss, estimated at \$2,000.

GERMAN newspapers recommend the sting of a common bee as a cure for gout. The remedy is reported to have been tried successfully several times.

Quite a number of our citizens took advantage of the excursion rates on the Grand Haven railroad on yesterday, and went to that city to celebrate the Fourth.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement on the 8th page, about the celebrated J. I. Case & Co's threshing machines, and other machinery, for which I. Fairbanks, Esq. is agent.

SUICIDES and accidents seem to accumulate. There is hardly a day but what the city dailies have one or more terrible accidents or suicides to relate, and it would not require a great effort to give a dense column of horrors. We only give those that have any local interest or bearing.

PROFESSOR Swing preached in Chicago last Sunday on the subject "The Relations of Literary Men to Christianity." He concluded that the influence of great minds in literature has been favorable to religion but hostile to sectarian creeds and that theology must give way before this influence.

THE first number of "De Honigbij," a monthly, in the Holland language, somewhat in the shape of a magazine, is on our table. We wish the company—Messrs. Van Strien & Verwey—success with their enterprise, and hope that their labors may be rewarded by a large list of subscribers.

MR. Albert Mantling arrived home from Ann Arbor on Friday evening last, having finished his course in medicine. He is the happy possessor of a diploma from a University which is recognized throughout the civilized world. We congratulate him upon the successful finish of a long course of studies.

THE Prince of Wales. The Prince one rainy day while listening to a dull speech remarked to a friend that he wished the speaker and weather would do a certain thing, "What is that?" "I wish they would dry up!" replied the Prince, not so with the American Cough Cure, it does not dry up the cough but removes the cause of the disease, its action is upon the entire system. For Coughs, Colds, and Croup, it has no equal. Price 50 cents. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

It is greatly to the credit of some of our young men, who are able to blow a horn, that they got their horns and heads together, formed themselves into a band and furnished music for the Fourth. Holland would have made a sorry spectacle without them. This band joined the excursion boat, and hundreds of people from the country were allured by the sweet strains of music to the boat and indulged in a boate ride. After all, there were more people in town, without any "stated" celebration, than any one anticipated. We had a "Fourth" anyway.

WE clip from an editorial article in the *Chr. Intelligencer*, reviewing the late session of the General Synod, the following: "Hope College affairs received a full share of consideration proportionate to their gravity and urgency. The Synod wisely respected and warmly endorsed the historical aims of the Hollanders in their consistent efforts to have theology at or in Hope College, and while holding its resumption in abeyance for the present, solemnly pledged its faith that it shall be restored at the earliest practicable opportunity. This decision makes it only a question of funds and of time, and stops all needless apprehension lest that boon should be taken away from our Western churches. In regard to the existing temporary and the future permanent management and control of Hope College, the action taken is a series of steps toward a more solid and satisfactory solution of the long pending difficulties. The approval of the new charter with the added requirement that the election of the president shall be subject to the sanction of the General Synod, is another very important step towards the renewed prosperity of the institution. The protracted and earnest discussions of this subject were distinguished by great ability on both sides, and the decisions that were reached almost unanimously, were greatly advanced by the clear reasoning and strong speeches of some elders whose legal opinions and experience had overwhelming weight in certain important lines of argument."

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

SUMMER GOODS

At Cost.

In order to reduce our stock and make preparation for an extensive Fall Trade, we offer the entire balance of our stock of Summer Goods at actual cost.

Summer Silks at Cost.

Granadines at Cost.

French Novelties at Cost.

All our Summer Dress Goods at Cost.

Summer Shawls at Cost.

Parasols at Cost.

Linen Suits and Dusters at Cost.

Lawn Suits at Cost.

In fact, everything in the line of Spring and Summer Goods will be offered at prime cost, as we do not intend to carry them over.

This bona fide reduction will give all those who are in want of any of the above named goods a chance to save from 15 to 25 per cent.

F. W. WURZBURG
Corner Canal & Bronson St.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Strictly One Price Store.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

Trade Mark

DRUGS & MEDICINE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions or Impotency by the use of Seminal Pastilles. Application to the principal seat of the disease, acting by absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Seminal Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the medicine is entirely absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations, and from this source, and acting upon the brain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the "Dimness of Sight," Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no effect in Seminal Pastilles as in the use of it is now considered by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that it will know to be the cause of entire misery to so many, and upon whom quackery prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Seminal Pastille is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, 25c, 50c, and 1.00 each. It is sold by mail, and is guaranteed to be a permanent cure, unless in seven cases, 50c No. 2, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), 50c sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for use with Seminal Pastilles, each box.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will contain the most absolute and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent, sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO.'S CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1879.

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Etc.,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue the purchase of WHEAT, at their Warehouse, under the firm name of H. Walsh & Son.

HEBER WALSH, WALTER C. WALSH.

HOLLAND, April 8th, 1879.

After you have Read the above then Read This.

HAVING dissolved the co-partnership with Mr. H. Walsh, we are now buying wheat and all other grains in our own name; and we want the citizens of Holland to feel and understand that we have come to stay, and you can safely tell your neighbor that we will pay the highest market price for all grain—especially wheat.

BEACH BROS.

HOLLAND, April 8th, 1879.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN E. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

1-30w

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machines and will henceforth keep it for sale, at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machine are too low to admit of any expense in that way. Call in and get bargains.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

E. HEROLD.

STEAMBOAT

EXCURSIONS ! !

The Staunch and Noble Steamer

TWI-LIGHT

CAPT. F. R. BROUWER,

Is in readiness to run for private excursions during the season of 79, anytime, except Sundays, and is also prepared to take Sabbath School picnics on large barges fitted up for that purpose. Price for taking parties to the mouth of Black Lake and Lake Michigan, \$5.00. For Sunday School excursions or large excursion parties with barges \$30.00.

Parties can choose their own time for going and returning. For further particulars apply to

CAPT. F. R. BROUWER.

Don't forget the Moonlight Excursions.

18-17

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 5c. stamp, BEN. VANDEL & CO., 30 Ann St., N. Y.

1-30w

Werkman, Van Ark & Co.,

Manufacturers of

DOORS, SASH,

Blinds, Stair Railing, Etc.

Having recently purchased the Phoenix Planing Mill, are now better prepared than ever to do all kinds of

Scroll Sawing of all kinds

done to order.

Also Planing, Match-

ing and Resawing.

Any one of the above articles made to order to any size or measure on short notice and at Grand Rapids prices.

Cor. River & Tenth sts.

32-17

POETS' FANCIES.

Brief Quotations from Popular Authors.

SHALL leisure have the poor for grief.

—Whittier.

It was a double life like the voice and echo.

—Shakespeare.

BETWEEN two worlds life hovers like a star

—Byron.

Trans shall every grief remove

—Anonymous.

Focus, indeed, drop the man in their account,

—Anonymous.

And vote the mantle into majesty.

—Dr. Keating.

Though she be dead, yet let me think she lives,

—Anonymous.

And feed my mind that dies for want of her.

—Anonymous.

Love is human wish to bless us

—Anonymous.

In a noble path must tread

—Anonymous.

But divinely to possess us

—Anonymous.

It must find a precious throne.

—Anonymous.

—Goethe's Faust.

ALL that in woman is adored

—Anonymous.

In thy fair self I find;

—Anonymous.

For the whole sex can but afford

—Anonymous.

The handsome and the kind.

—Anonymous.

—Sir Charles Sedley.

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also in working himself, "I am having a place fixed here for making manure. I mean to fill this trench up with good muck, and thus save the liquids which have heretofore been lost. I think, by proper management, I can get fully double the quantity of manure which others have got on this place."

"Do ye?" said Grummet, sarcastically.

"Yes," resumed the young man. "It is a fact that the liquid manures, could they be saved, would fully equal the solids, both in bulk and value; and when combined with well-rotted muck, and some other articles which shall take up and retain all the more volatile parts, I feel sure that they will afford more fertilizing powers and properties than the solid manures can."

"You don't say so! Where d'ye learn all that?"

"Partly from reading and partly from observation," answered John, smiling at his neighbor's open sarcasm.

"I don't suppose it costs anything to do all this?"

"Oh, yes; it will cost me considerable before I get through."

"Yes, I should think 'twould!"

"I say," he cried, as he met Sawyer shortly afterward, "John Walton's about as nigh bein' crazy as a man can be."

"Eh?—crazy, Ben?"

"Oh, he's got his head full of all sorts of nonsense. He's got his stable floor torn away, and a trench dug there big enough to hold more'n twenty car-loads of dirt."

"But what in nature's he goin' to do?"

"Why, he's goin' to save the liquids, as he calls 'em. And he's goin' to put in something to take up the—the vol—

—voluntary parts. What's them, Ben?"

"It was vol' somethin'. But I don't know. I wouldn't ask him. I s'pose he just used the outlandish word so's to get me to ask him what he meant, and then he'd show off his larnin'. But I wasn't so green."

"I wonder if he thinks he's comin' here to learn us old farmers how to work?" said Sawyer, quite indignantly.

"He thinks so," returned Grummet.

"Then he'll find out his mistake," added the other. "You mark my words, Ben, he'll be flat on his back afore two years is out."

And these were not the only ones who looked for the same thing. The idea of a man's coming in there with any such new-fangled notions was absurd.

Autumn came, and after John Walton had mowed over his twenty-acre field—some of his coldest and stiffest land—getting hardly enough hay to pay for the labor, he set the men at work digging deep trenches all over it. He had two dug lengthwise, running up and down the slope; and then he dug quite a number running across these. They were quite deep and broad, and into them he tumbled nearly all the stones that could be found in the fields.

"A pooty expensive way of gettin' rid of your rocks," remarked Grummet.

"It's a better place for them than on the surface, isn't it?" returned Walton, with a smile.

"Perhaps. But what on earth are ye doin' it for?"

"Why, I'm going to see if under-drainin' won't improve the land."

"Under-drainin'! What's that?"

"It is simply drawing off the water from the surface. This land is cold and wet; but if I can get the water to drain off among these rocks, the sun may warm the surface and give me a good piece of soil here."

But it looked very foolish to Ben Grummet. He believed that "what was the nature of the soil couldn't be altered."

"That's a cur'us contrivance," said Sam Bancroft. He and Ben Grummet had been at work for Walton hauling muck. He alluded to a large vat at the back of the house, into which ran a spout from the sink. This vat was capable of holding several cart-loads of stuff, and was about half full.

"That's a compost vat," explained Walton, who had overheard the remark.

"All the slops from the house—the soap-suds and such stuff—which most people waste, I save by this means, and turn to good account; and, instead of throwing away refuse matter, I put it in here, and let it rot and ferment and make manure."

"But what's this charcoal dust for?"

"It answers two purposes, though by only one office. It takes up the ammonia and other volatile matter, thus holding them for fertilizing agents, and at the same time prevents the disagreeable odors which would otherwise arise from such a fermenting mass."

"That all sounds very well," remarked Ben, after Walton had left them; "but let me tell you, it don't pay! He'd better let such fandangles alone if he ever expects to make a livin' at farmin'."

Before the ground froze out, Walton threw out most of the muck behind his stable, which had become well saturated, and filled the trench up new.

The old farmers had a great many apple trees, and made a great deal of cider; but the fruit was of an inferior quality. When spring came, Walton went to some of his neighbors, and asked them to go in with him and send for some good scions to engraft upon their apple-trees. He explained to them just the plan he had formed for his own orchard. He had engaged a competent man to come and do the work of grafting, and, while they were about it, it would be cheaper to get grafts enough for the neighborhood.

It was of no use. The old orchards were just such as their fathers had, and were good enough. So Walton went at it alone. He had his trees all pruned

and dressed, and nearly all of them grafted to such fruit as he thought would thrive and sell best.

A little while later, and Ben Grummet had occasion to open his eyes. He found that John Walton had contrived to have 104 full loads of manure, all of which had been made within the year. However, he finally shook his head and said: "Wait; we'll see if it's good for anything."

A little while later, and the grass began to spring up on the twenty-acre lot as it had never sprung up before, the two acres, which had been plowed and harrowed up light and fine, being the best crop of corn that was grown in the whole county, and all the manure put upon it was some that had been manufactured.

And so the time went on, and John Walton was continually studying how to improve his farm. At the expiration of a few years the new scions had grown large and strong in his orchard, and began to bear fruit. He had taken care of his trees, and they were about to return him interest for the labor.

"Good gracious!" ejaculated Eben Sawyer as Ben Grummet and Sam Bancroft came into the house one cool autumn evening, and the three filled their mugs with new cider; "have you heard about John Walton's apples?"

"I knew there was a man up to look at 'em returned Ben, 'but I ain't heard no more."

"Well, I was there, an heard the whole on it, so I know. I never would have believed it. An orchard turn out like that."

"But how much was it?"

"Why, Walton was offered—cash right down—\$500 for the apples he's got on hand; and he tells me he sent nearly \$300 worth of early fruit off a month or so ago."

It was wonderful—more than wonderful. But they had to believe it.

"And look at that twenty-acre field," said Bancroft. "Ten years ago it wouldn't hardly pay for mowin'; now look at it. Think o' the corn and wheat he's gained there; and this year he cut more'n forty tons of good hay from it."

"But that ain't half," interposed Sawyer. "Look at the stock he keeps, and see what prices he gets for his cows and oxen! Why, he tells me he's cleared over \$2,000 this year on his stock!"

At this moment Mr. Walton came in. He had grown older and was somewhat stouter than when he first became a farmer, and his neighbors had ceased to question his capacity, and had come to honor and respect him.

"We was talkin' about you, Mr. Walton," said Sawyer.

"Ah!" returned John, as he took a seat by the fire. "I hope you found nothing bad to say of me."

"Not a bit of it. We was talkin' about the wonderful improvements you've made on the old place, and of the money you make."

"And do you think it wonderful?"

"But ain't it?"

"Well," replied Walton, "I don't know about that. But I'll tell you what I do know; there is no class of people in the world who may study the arts and sciences to better advantage than the farmers, and yet, I am sorry to say, there is no class as a class, occupying the same social position, who read and study less. There are many honorable exceptions, of course. Farming is a science—one of the most deep and intricate—and he must be a man of more than ordinary capacity who can master it all. But farmers must not be afraid of books; they won't, if they are wise, follow every advice which experimentalists give, but they may study, and reason, and experiment for themselves. So I have done, and so I mean to do."

"He's right!" remarked Ben Grummet, after Walton had gone. "What fools we was that we didn't go into that graftin' operation!"

"And that under-drainin'," added Bancroft.

"And that muck and compost arrangement," suggested Sawyer.

"Well," said Ben, with a serious face, "it isn't too late now. They say it's never too late to learn, and I'm sure it hadn't ought to be too late to commence to improve after a body has learned."

"True as a book!" added Bancroft.

"Good evening."

"Good evening."

Are Empty Houses Dangerous?

This question may be fitly asked, and answered at a season when thousands of families are thinking about deserting their homes for a few weeks to enjoy themselves at the seaside or in travel. It is asserted that houses that have been shut up for a time may become breeders of disease when they are reoccupied, and that such disorders as typhoid fever and diphtheria have occurred under these circumstances. The cause is considered to lie in the disuse of cisterns, pipes and drains; the putrefaction that is engendered by the impure air in them, the unimpeded access of this foul air to the house, which is at all events not interfered with by the closing of doors and windows against the fresh air. There is, fortunately, a very simple remedy in such cases. On returning to town, paterfamilias should take care to see that the pipes and drains are in good order; that the cellars and closets are freed of rubbish; and that the whole house is thoroughly well aired before the fiat for possession goes forth. Carbolic acid plentifully used in the cellar is both a cheap and valuable disinfectant. If these straightforward precautions are observed, no personal harm can result from the home-coming of the pleasure-seekers.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

CADETS IN THE SADDLE.

How the Boys at West Point Are Taught to Ride.

[West Point Letter.]

The drill for to-day was "school of the soldier mounted," which took place in the great riding hall. As the title indicates, the drill is an exhibition of individual skill in horsemanship. It is said to be a great favorite with the boys, but the severity of the training they have to undergo, before attaining the degree of skill deemed necessary for an officer, is something they never forget.

The record of broken arms, strained wrists, dislocated shoulders, fractured legs, and days spent in the hospital by reason of limbs rubbed raw, attests the fact that there is no child's play in the teaching at West Point. They don't do things here for fun, and little sympathy is wasted on the unfortunate youth who in his early efforts in the saddle comes to grief with a broken bone. He is more likely to get reprimanded for his awkwardness than to be consoled with. There was a great crowd present at the hall when the drill began, too large, indeed, to find room in the small galleries of the place; so, when these were full of ladies, the more agile among the male spectators climbed up on the windowsills and the like places, while other crowds besieged each of the four large doors of the building. This is the one occasion on which the observer might be justified in supposing that the work was done a good deal for show, because here it is that the excited spectators applaud every boy who goes through well. Let him take every head, and he is certain of a hearty round of applause. The comments of the spectators are often very amusing.

When the boys commenced to use their revolvers, some one in the gallery anxiously inquired if they had "real bullets" in them, and seemed rather relieved when assured that they did not, and there was consequently no danger of any stray lead finding its way upward. When the order was given to dismount and mount at speed, the area of the hall was instantly a scene of galloping horses, riders jumping off, others jumping on, some down in the tan bark, others clinging to the mane

